WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

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Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Ance Veasy's Fight with Reub. Sessions.

'Are you in favor of Biennial Sessions of the Legislature?' asked a manager of an election in Alabama of a voter.

'Who!' says the voter, whose name was Ance Veasy, and withal tolerably green.

'Are you in favor of Biennial Sessions of the Legislature, sir?'

'Bennial Sessions! I don't know him. Is he any kin to *Reub.* Sessions, sir? Ef he is, I'll be d——d ef you ketch me a votin' for him! You never hearn me tell about that five I fit long wid Reub. Sessions, up in Shelby—did you?'

'Never mind your fights now, Mr. Veasy;—answer, yea or nay.'

'I doesn't know what you mean by your ya and na's; but I'll be *dod rotted* ef I vote fur enny uv the Sessions family, no how you can fix it! Bah! *Bennial* Sessions, indeed!—jest as much fit fur Guvnur as h—ll is fur a ice-house!'

'Are you in favor of the removal of the State House, Mr. Veasy?'

'Well, I wonder ef tha is 'gwine too move the State House agin? Why, tha moved it only two or three years ago to Wetumpka. I don't see no use ef thar movin' it enny more; I think it's in a very good place myself—I does them, punkins!'

'You are thinking of the Penitentiary, Mr. Veasy. It's the State House they wish to move.'

'Well, it taint nothin' too me whether tha move it or not; so I won't vote fur it nor Bennial Sessions nuther.'

Several now pressed around Ance to get him to tell about his fight with Reub. Sessions, up in Shelby. He said he would come to these terms:—they were to give him a good drink of whiskey, and he was to give them the story. They agreed to it and gave him the whiskey, and he commenced:

'You see a passel uv us fellers made up a camp hunt betwixt us, and Reub., he went with us, but he never tuck no gun, kase he wuz so infurnal lazy that he wood n't even take a stand and watch fur deer. He jest went along too eat wenzon and to help the fellers cook. Well, the fust evenin' we were out we killed a mitey fine tow hed deer, and we fotch him in an' cooked wan quarter fur supper. Reub. ett 'bout half uv that quarter; and arter we went tu sleep, and 'bout midnite I got awake and razed up, and that wuz Reub., eatin' away like he wuz paid fur it. I never sed nothin', but laid down and went too sleep; an' 'bout daylite I waked up and begun too get reddy too go out and kill sum game, and I'll be dod durned ef Reub. wuzn't eatin' away still—or rather pickin' the bones, fur he had ett up all the hole deer, an' wuz pickin' the bones! 'Git up, you holler-legged, pot-gutted, turkey-buzzard!' sez I, 'and make tracks fur home jest as fast as you kin poot wun leg afore the tuther!' and I tuck the feller side uv the hed with my fist, and sorter turned him over; but he got up pooty soon and done sum uv the tallest kind uv walkin fur home.

'About two or three weeks after the hunt, that we wuz all at Simmon's Grocery, on the Montevallo road, an I wuz tellin' the feller 'bout Reub's eatin a hole tow deer an' nawin' the bones besides, the feller got rite ashy 'bout it, but I didn't mind him, nor never paid no 'tention to him, till he bucked up too me an' give me a feller-rite under the ear, an' I tell ye it made my hed kinder dizzy. When he gin me the fust lick it made me sorter mad, but I woodn't a minded ef he hadn't kept pilin' on the agony 'bout my ears and smeller. When I drawed my *Norf Carliner* up, the way I pitched it in too him was a caution to mules. We fit round an' roud 'bout the barrels an' boxes 'bout half an hour, when I got his hed under my arm, and made him squeal immediantly, but I wuzn't gwine too let him off without givin' him sumthin' too 'member Ance Veasy by, an' I tell you, fellers, I natally peeled the skin off his face an' then turned him loose. He tuck up his hat, an' when I sorter turned my back to him, he picked up an ole axe helve an' gin me a wipe aside the hed that laid me cole fur a while, I tell you. But I picked myself up and started sorter arter him, but he wuz on his hoss an' fast banishin' out ov site over the hill.

'The sheriff cum an' tuck me up, an' tride me for tryin' to kill, but tha foun' me requitted, and let me loose, coz I gin myself up. But Reub., he run away, kase he thort he'd killed me, an' stayed away two or three months, but wen he heerd as how I wuzn't ded, he cum back, an' the sheriff nabbed him an' carried him too the cort-house, and tride him fur salt and batter, and murder with intent too kill. Tha found him requitted of murder, but they found him guilty uv salt and batter. I didn't see enny salt in the fite, but thar wuz sum batterin' done, but I dun all the batterin' myself, except wot he dun with the axe helve. I don't think the feller wot tride dun fair by him, kase tha kused him uv 'tackin' me with pistols and knives, but thar wurn't narry pistol nor knife on the ground at the time. Enny how, the Judge says he

'Mr. Sessions, the jury has found you gilty uv salt an' battery an' you must go too jail for wun month, an' pay twenty-five dollars besides.'

'I don't keer ef you make it two months by ——!'

'Fine him ten dollars, Mr. Sheriff, for swarin' in cort.'

'I don't keer ef you make it twenty dollars, by ——!' says Reub.

'Fine him twenty dollars and three months' imprisonment, Mr. Sheriff,' says the Judge.

'That made Reub. stop cussin' in the cort-house, I tell you, an' the Sheriff tuck him off too jail and locked him up, an' he had too stay thar four months by himself.

'I had a fite wunst over on the Cahawba river, with a Tennessee wagoner's dog—did you ever hear me tell 'bout it? but never mind now, fellers, I'm gitten mity dry, an' I have too wate until I git a nuther horn, an' I don't keer who pays for it, so I don't.'

AZUL.

Patrick Henry—Family Residence.

Our readers will we are sure, be interested by the following brief account of this illustrious orator and his family residence. It is taken from "Howe's Historical Collections of Virginia," a valuable work recently published.—*Newark Advertiser.*

Red Hill is in Charlotte county, about one hundred miles southwest of Richmond. There lived and died Patrick Henry, the man who Jefferson said, "was the greatest orator that ever lived," and to whom Randolph applied the words of sacred writ, as being one who "spake as never man spake." Red Hill is now the seat of his son, John Henry, Esq. It is beautifully situated, on an elevated ridge, the dividing line of Campbell and Charlotte, within a quarter of a mile of the injunction of Falling River with the Staunton. From it the valley of the Staunton stretches southward about three miles, varying from a quarter to nearly a mile in width, and of an oval-like form. Through most fertile meadows, waving in their golden luxuriance, slowly winds the river, overhung by massy foilage, while on all sides, gently sloping hills, rich in verdue, enclose the whole, and impart an air of seclusion and repose. From the brow of the hill, west of the house, is a scene of an entirely different character; the Blue Ridge, with the lofty peaks of Otter, appear in the horizon at a distance of nearly sixty miles. At the foot of the garden, under a dense cluster of locust and other trees, enclosed by a wooden pailing are the graves of Patrick Henry and his wife, overtun with myrtle and without any monuments over them.

Under the trees, in the rear of the mansion in full view of the beautiful valley beneath, the orator was accustomed in pleasant weather, to sit mornings and evening, with his chair leaning against one of their trunks, and a can of cool spring water by his side, from which he took frequent draughts. Occasionally he walked to and fro in the yard from one clump of trees to the other, buried in reverie, at which times he never was interrupted. Among the relics in the house, is the arm chair in which he died, and a knife given to him when a boy by his uncle Patrick Henry, which he carried through life, and had in his pocket at the moment of his death. In the parlor hangs his portrait, a masterly production, by Sully, representing him pleading in the British debt case. The dress is black, cravat white, and a red mantle thrown over his shoulders. He appears three quarters face, leaning partly back, with his spectacles thrown over his forehead; and the expression is one of deep solemnity and impressiveness.

Under the description of Hanover county, the reader will find a succinct memoir of Henry; and in that of New London, Campbell counties, and of the City of Richmond, are views of buildings memorable as the scenes of some of the celebrated oratorical efforts. We now give some reminiscences, collected by us from a reliable source while in this section of the State.—They are mainly detached facts, without connection, and must necessarily be given in that manner.

When fourteen years of age, Mr. Henry went with his mother in a carriage to the Fork Church, in Hanover, to hear preach the celebrated Samuel Davis, afterwards President of Princeton College. His eloquence made a deep impression upon his youthful mind and he ever after remarked he was the greatest orater he ever heard. When a member of the Continental Congress, he said the first men in that body were Washington, Richard Henry Lee, and Roger Sherman; and, later in life, Roger Sherman, and George Mason, the greatest statesmen he ever knew. When Governor, he had printed and circulated in Richmond at his own expense, Soame Jenney's View of Christianity; and Butler's Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion. Sherlock's sermons, he affirmed, was the work which removed all his doubts of the truth of Christianity, a copy of which until a short time since, was in the possession of his children, filled with marginal notes. He read it every Sunday evening to his family, after which they all joined in sacred music, while he accompanied them on the violin. He never quoted poetry.—His quotations were from the Bible, and his illustrations from the Bible, ancient and modern history. He was opposed to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, because, he tho't it gave too much power to the General Government; and in conversation with the father of a late venerable Senator from Prince Edward, he remarked with emphasis: 'The President of the United States will always come in at the head of a party. He will be supported in all his acts by a party. You do not now think much of the patronage of the President, but the day is coming when it will be tremendous, and from this power the country may sooner or later fall."

In the British debt cause, of which Wirt gives a full account, Mr. Henry made great preparation. He shut himself up in his office for three days, during which he did not see his family, his food being handed by a servant through the office door. The Countess of Huntington, then in this country, was among the auditors and remarked, after hearing the arguments of the several speakers, that "if every one of them had spoken in Westminister Hall, they would have been honored with a peerage." This case, says Wirt, was discussed with so much learning, argument and eloquence, as to have placed the bar of Virginia, in the estimation of the Federal Judges, (if the reports of the day are to be credited) above all others in the United States.—Mr. Henry on this occasion, had a diamond ring on his finger, and while he was speaking the Countess exclaimed to the Judge—Iredell—who had never before heard him—"The diamond is blazing!" "Gracious God!" replied he, "he is an orator, indeed." In this cause he injured his voice so that it never recovered its original power.

The following anecdote was related by President Madison, at the conclusion of the late war, to a party of gentlemen assembled at his residence in Washington. In the revolutionary war, certificates were given by the Legislature to the Virginia line on continental establishment, stating the amount due to them which was to be paid at a future time. The necessities of the soldiers in many instances, compelled them to part with these to speculators for a trival sum. Madison brought a bill before the Legislature to stop it. He had previously asked Mr. Henry if he was willing to support the measure. The reply was 'yes,' but having no further communication with him on the subject. Mr. Madison feared he had forgotten the circumstance. After the bill was read, he turned with an anxious eye to where Mr. Henry sat, upon which, the latter immediately arose and addressed the House. Mr. Madison said upon that occasion he was particularly eloquent. His voice reminded him of a trumpeter on the field of battle, calling the troops to a charge. He looked alternately to the House and the audience, and saw they were with the orator; and at the conclusion, one of the chief speculators in tickets then in the galleries, exclaimed in an audible voice, "the bill ought to pass!" It did pass, and unanimously.

What was it (said the venerable Conrad Spence) that gave such transcendent force to the eloquence of Henry? His reasoning powers were good; but they have been equalled by those of many other men.—His imagination was exceedingly quick, and commanded all the stores of nature, as materials for illustrating his subject. His voice and delivery were inexpressibly happy. But his most irresistible charm, was the vivid feeling of his cause with which he spoke. Such feeling infallibly communicates itself to the breast of the hearer.

Chinese Proverbs.—Whoever borrows to build, builds to sell.

Love is all eyes, without one good one.

We never laugh so long or loud as when we would hide our grief.

The true way of enriching ourselves is by cutting off our wants.

It is better to fill our barns than our chest.

What is a fool who has made his fortune? A pig which is embarrassed by his fat.

Wearing a Noise.—'There is too much bustle here.'

'Where, Pa?'

'I mean there is too much noise—you must stop it.'

'Is a noise a bustle, Pa?'

'Yes, child.'

'Golly gracious—then sister Sally does wear the biggest *noise* you ever seed, Pa!'

Shipwreck.—It is estimated that the annual loss to Great Britain by shipwreck, is 610 ships, 14,000 lives, and 2,000,000 pounds sterling.

Major Noah says: 'Taking a negro by the head because he refuses obedience, is a seizure of wool for non-payment of duties.'

AN INDIAN HANGING.

The first Indian that was capitally executed by the Cherokees, under Cherokee laws and by a Cherokee sheriff, was a man named Nat, who was hanged several years ago, about five miles from Van Buren, Arkansas, for the murder of another Indian, who was called Musquito. We have the particulars from an eye witness. The sheriff had caused a gallows to be erected a short distance from the court lodge, but when the culprit was brought to it, he being a very tall man, it was found to be too short for his accomodation, and some other place had to be sought for the execution.

The whole band of Indians with the sheriff and Nat in the midst of them, then betook themselves to the banks of the Arkansas, in search of a proper tree from which to suspend the prisoner; and after a little time a tall cotton wood was found, with a projecting branch far up the trunk, that in the opinion of all was suitable for the purpose. Nat, now that all things were ready, expressed a wish to bathe in the river once more, which he was permited to do, carefully garded by rifles from the shore. He went into the water, frolicked about for some time, swam to and fro with great apparent pleasure—then came to the shore donned his blanket and stood ready for the last act of the drama.

The sheriff now told him to climb the tree, which he commenced doing, the officer of the law toiling up after him with the fatal cord. Nat reached the projecting limb of the tree, and was desired by the sheriff to work himself as far out upon it, from the trunk, as he could—which was done, when the sheriff adjusted the noose around his neck, and tied the other end of the rope around the limb. All these preparations were conducted with the utmost coolness, and the most perfect understanding existed between the sheriff and the Indian.

When all the arrangements were completed, the sheriff told Nat that he would slide down the tree to the ground, and make a signal when he, the prisoner, must jump off the limb—to which Nat cheerfully assented. The sheriff reached the ground and looking up to the limb upon which sat the poor victim, shouted—'Now, Nat, you red devil, jump!' And jump, Nat did, and after a few struggles, hung a mass of lifeless clay to the infinite wonderment of his red brethren, who had never before been regaled with the sight of an execution of this kind.—*Albany Atlas.*

The Printer.—The Printer is the most curious being living. He may have a 'Bank' and 'Quoins,' and yet not be worth a cent; have SMALL CAPS, and have neither wife nor children. Others run fast, but he gets along swiftest by *setting* fast. He may be making the *impressions* without eloquence; may use the *lye* without offending, and be telling the truth; while others cannot stand while they set, he can *set standing* and even do both at the same time; have and use *furniture*, and own no dwelling; may make and put away *pi*, and never see a pie, much less eat it during life; be a human being and a *Rat* at the same time; may *press* a great deal and ask a favor; may handle a *shooting-iron*, and know nothing about a cannon, gun or pistol; he may move the *lever* that moves the world, and yet be as far from moving the globe as a hog with his nose under a mole hill; *spread sheets* without being a house-wife; he may lay his *form* on a *bed*, and yet be obliged to sleep on the bare floor; use the *dagger* (†) without shedding blood, and from the earth handle the STARS: (***) he may be of a *rolling* disposition and never desire to travel; he may have a *sheep's* foot and not be deformed; never be without a CASE and know nothing about law or physic; be always correcting his *errors* and growing worse every day; have *embraces* (A) without ever having the arms of a lass thrown around him; *distribute* the *metalic* all around him, daily, and as close fisted and uncharitable as the veriest miser; have his *form locked up* and still be free from Jail, Watch-house or any other confinement; his office may have a full moon, and not be such a bad place after all; he may be plagued by the *devil* and be a christian of the best kind. And what is strangest, still—be honest or dishonest, rich or poor, drunk or sober, industrious or lazy, he always STANDS UP to his business.

'Don't be in a hurry deacon; wouldn't you like a glass of good old Jamaica this morning?' 'Thank you kindly,' said the old gentleman beginning to dismount with all the deliberation becoming a deacon.—'I don't care if I do.' 'Ah, don't trouble yourself to get off, deacon,' said the wag, 'I *merely asked for information*—we haven't a drop of rum in the house.'

Corn crops.—Professor W[illegible] Agricultural Lectures, stat[illegible] crops of Tennessee and [illegible] in value the Cotton crops of the United States.

WENDA, PRINCESS OF POLAND.

This princess was of [illegible] of great talents, and of [illegible] tion. Power she deemed [illegible] divided with another, and she therefore resolutely refused all offers of marriage. Incensed at her haughtiness, or in the hope of accomplishing by force what persuasion had attempted in vain, Rudiger, one of her lovers, who was a German prince, adopted a novel mode of courtship. At the head of an army he invaded her dominions. She marched against him.—When the two armies met, Rudiger again besought her to listen to his suit, and thereby spare the effusion of blood. The maiden was inexorable: she declared that no man should ever share her throne; that she would never become the slave of a husband, since, whoever he might be, he would assuredly love her person much less than her power. 'Her answer being spread among the officers of Rudiger, produced an effect which he little foresaw. Filled with admiration at the courage of the princess, whom they perceived hurrying from rank to rank in the act of stimulating her followers to the combat, and convinced that all opposition to her will would be worse than useless, they surrounded their chief, and asked him what advantage he hoped to gain from such an expedition. 'If thou shouldst defeat the princess, will she pardon thee the loss of her troops? If thou art subdued, will she be more disposed to love thee?' The passion of Rudiger blinded him to the rational remonstrance of his followers: he persisted in his resolution of fighting: they refused to advance: in utter despair he laid hands on himself, and turned his dying looks towards the camp of the Poles. Wenda, we are told, showed no signs of sympathy at the tragical news, but returned triumphant to Cracow. Her own end was not less violent. Whether, as is asserted, to escape similar persecution, or, as is equally probable, from remorse at her own cruelty, having one day sacrificed to the gods, she threw herself into the waters of the Vistula, and there perished.

Perpetual Motion.—Squaring the circle, discovering the longitude, and perpetual motion are three problems that have addled the brains of more than one mathematician. As for the last, so many schemers have come with an air of its discovery and then found themselves as far to seek as ever, that we believed the very idea of attempting it had been abandoned forever. But not so. A Col. Boone, of Kentucky, thinks that he has solved the long sought problem. He finds his motive power in refined spermaceti oil, which by its exceeding contractibility, imparts motion to a steel piston which rising and falling in a steel tube is connected with weights and checks that regulate the uniformity of the motion. 'The machine,' says the Maysville Eagle, 'will move until some of its parts are worn out by friction, and the chemical elements of the atmosphere.' We fear the Colonel and the Editor are both mistaken, and that the principle of the perpetual motion is as far from being found as ever, unless indeed Douglas Jerrold has discovered it in Mrs. Caudle's tongue.—*Charleston News.*

The Rail Road.—The meeting of the Stockholders of our Rail Road which met Thursday afternoon, chose the old officers for the succeeding year, and passed resolutions, which we hope will result in the sale of the Road, and placing it in the hands of those who have means. The consent of the Stockholders was unanimous, to the relinquishment of their claims, and a Committee was appointed to memoralize the Legislature, and attend to the interest of the Road before that body. North Carolina has already passed an act, favoring this project, and the action of our own State is all that is necessary, to secure a final adjustment of difficulties, and we hope to perfect this important line of Road. The meeting was well attended, and North Carolina ably represented by Cols. Joyner and Wiatt.—*Old Dominion.*

Gulf Stream.—Experiments have been lately made to ascertain the depth of the Gulf Stream. A line has been sunk to the depth of a mile and a quarter, without finding bottom.

Vicissitudes of Life.—A young man of German parentage, who has been residing in Hamilton, passed through this city on Thursday, on his way to Germany, to take possession of an estate worth *eighty thousand dollars*, which has recently fallen to him by the death of a relative. Fifty thousand of it is in ready money. The young man was in moderate circumstances supporting himself and an aged mother by a small salary, as a clerk in a store. His mother accompanied him.—*Cin. Chronicle.*

A Great Place for Babies.—[illegible] the census of 1840, there were in [illegible], at that time, the astonishing number of sixty-seven thousand one hundred and eleven souls, being one [illegible] of humanity, under the age of five years!

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, November 28, 1845.

☞DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

DEMOCRATS ATTEND!!!

There will be a meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, on Tuesday evening the 9th of December, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the county in the State Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 8th January. A full meeting is earnestly requested. MANY DEMOCRATS.

The Convention.

It will be seen from the above notice, that a meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover is called to take place on Tuesday of Court week. The object of the meeting as the notice indicates will be to appoint delegates to the State Convention. We do trust that our friends in the country will make it a point to attend the meeting. We earnestly desire to see a full meeting of our friends from every section of the county, in order to ascertain their sentiments on the subject of the coming campaign. We know that to the democracy of New Hanover at least, we will not appeal in vain, when we ask them to be punctual in their attendance. Our success will depend in a great measure upon the spirit and enthusiasm with which we *begin*. Let not then apathy or carelessness prevent our friends from coming to the meeting. We want the county to be well represented in the convention; and, in order to do so, it is necessary that our friends should be present at the meeting. May we not expect that they will devote a few hours to the good of the cause.

The Administration.

There is no other position on the face of the earth, the responsibility of which is so great as that of the Chief Executive of the American Union. No other position in the civilized world requires so much the exercise of every virtue with which the God of nature has endowed man, as that which James K. Polk now occupies. And happy should the American people be, that amidst all the turmoils of party strife—the caballings of partizan cliques—the machinations of the hireling demagogue, and the warped feelings and passions consequent upon these, that they have been enabled to place in this most exalted of earthly position, a man whose patriotism, virtue, firmness, capacity, and energy, gives us so bright and glorious assurance, that its high duties will be performed in a manner worthy of the office, and worthy of the nation of freemen who have called him to that office.

But it may appear singular, our saying that the incumbent of the Presidential chair of the Union occupies the most responsible post which man can confer on man, since his powers are so circumscribed and limited by our written constitution. Wherein, it may be asked, consists this great responsibility?—The President, unlike the British executive, forms no component part of the Federal Legislature. He can make no laws. He is, it may be said, utterly powerless in this respect. In theory, such is the case. In reality, however, he does exercise a vast, and, we had almost said, controling influence, over both the internal and external policy of the country, during his term of office. He is elected, of course, by a majority of the voters of the nation; that majority holding, expressing, and maintaining certain views of federal policy, both domestic and foreign, and looking to him as embodying in himself, as the great head as it were, of this dominant majority, these political views. Thus he is installed in office. He draws around him as his official advisers, as members of his cabinet, distinguished statesmen, from the ranks of his own party, whose views of course correspond with his own. Whatever then the executive, with the advice of his cabinet, recommends to the Legislature, must, under these circumstances, have great weight with the country; or, what is the same thing, with the dominant majority which is in effect, the country for the time being. How essential is it that the executive should be pure.—How necessary it is that he should weigh with a calm head and patriotic heart, every act he does—every measure he recommends. Particularly is such the case, at the present time. Measures of vital importance to the well being of the country must be acted upon during the approaching session of Congress.—Mr. Polk, of course, will have no voice in the discussion of these questions on the floors of either House; but the recommendations which he may make, and the course which he will indicate in his annual message, will have a vast and preponderating influence over the deliberations of that august body. What he may say, will be looked upon as the voice, in a great measure, of the Democratic party.—Happy then are we, in the reflection that the position of Mr. Polk is such as to enable him to act with perfect independence. Called to the exalted position which he occupies, without any solicitation on his part—placed there by no clique of politicians—disavowing all intention of being a candidate for re-election—he has it in his power to act with as much independence as any man who has filled that chair since the days of Washington. The only star which will guide him, will be that of his country's honor and prosperity. Have we not reason to anticipate then, that his course in the future, as it has been thus far, will be such as to give entire satisfaction to his countrymen, who have called him to serve them? We have. And more, we have the firmest belief, and the most unwavering confidence, that his course will be such as to merit the praise of the honest and patriotic of all parties; and that his administration will be one of the most popular that has wielded the destinies of our republic since its foundation.

ADVANCE PAYMENTS.

We would respectfully remind our subscribers that almost three months of the second year of the Journal have expired. This is the eleventh number—two more will complete the first quarter, after which, subscribers will be charged three dollars. All who desire to avail themselves of the advance price, must pay up before this day two weeks. The coming County Court will furnish our country friends with an opportunity of either bringing or sending their subscriptions.

JACKSON MONUMENT.

Our readers will doubtless remember that we noticed the meeting that was held in Washington City for the purpose of taking steps towards the erection of a monument to perpetuate the name and fame of the illustrious Jackson. This meeting determined that the monument should be a colassal equestrian statue, executed in imperishable bronze. A committee was also appointed by the meeting to solicit subscriptions for the enterprise, and also to superintend the erection of the monument. This committee, consisting of thirteen members, comprise the following distinguished gentlemen: CAVE JOHNSON, Chairman; FRANCIS P. BLAIR, THOMAS RITCHIE, AMOS KENDALL, JOHN P. VAN NESS, JOHN C. RIVES, WILLIAM A. HARRIS, JESSE E. DOW, BENJAMIN B. FRENCH, JOHN W. MAURY, CHARLES K. GARDNER, JAMES HOBAN, and CHARLES P. SENGESTACK. Francis P. Blair was selected Treasurer. The committee thus appointed, now appeal to the citizens of the Union, without distinction of party, for aid in carrying out the great and patriotic work confided to their care. They have by letter, signed with their own autographs, appointed agents in various parts of the Union, for the purpose of receiving and soliciting subscriptions. William C. Bettencourt, Esq., has been thus appointed agent for Wilmington. We have seen his letter of appointment, and he desires us thus publicly to appeal to all those who desire to see erected a lasting monument to the memory of the sage and the soldier, to step forward and give whatever their circumstances will warrant. And surely there is no one, whatever his political creed may be, who would not feel proud to be numbered amongst those who will contribute to this great national tribute of respect and gratitude, to departed greatness. Indeed, there are many who, we feel convinced, will think it an honor and a privilege, thus to be numbered.

☞Mr. Bettencourt, at the Post Office in this place, will receive subscriptions and give receipts for the same in the name of the Central Committee.☜

WAR OR NO WAR.

It seems that our country is eternally to be agitated with wars and rumors of wars. For some months during the past summer, our papers were filled with speculations on a war with Mexico. War on our Southern frontier was in every man's mouth. This alarm has now died away, but in its stead another war panic has been conjured up by the discussion of the Oregon question. If we were to believe some of our contemporaries, particularly the whig papers, war with England is inevitable. It may be that we are more short sighted than our neighbors, or it may be that our temperament is more phlegmatic than that of some folks, but really we cannot see any good reason for these war alarms. It's true that Mr. Polk said in his inaugural that our title to the Oregon Territory is clear and indisputable. True it is, also, that Sir Robert Peel, the first Minister of England, said in the British House of Commons, that the title of England to the same Oregon Territory was clear and indisputable, and that England was not only disposed, but prepared to defend that title. True it is, that all this has been said and done, but still we are inclined to think that war will not grow out of the matter. The title of the United States to the Oregon country is capable of demonstration, and England, who has so much to lose by the event of war, is not, certainly, going to rush into a contest with the United States about a territory to which, in truth, she has no right. She has too much to lose by the operation. She had better, under present circumstances, go to war with the whole of Europe, than with this country. Her manufacturers, the very life blood of her commercial greatness, must suffer an irreparable blow, in such an event. For where could she get her cotton from? True, she might get it indirectly. But the other commercial States of Europe would take advantage of such a state of things, and would, were the war to continue for three or four years, strip her of the commercial supremacy which she now wields. She will not go to war with this country, if she can possibly avoid it. She well knows that a contest with the United States would, at least, endanger her North American possessions. This, she knows, and we think she will scarcely, under any circumstance, hazard a contest—at least, at present.

Raleigh Standard.—The editor of the Raleigh Standard, in his paper of the 19th inst., issues proposals to commence the publication of his paper semi-weekly, after the 1st of February next. The subscription will be $4 00, only one dollar higher than the weekly: and we trust that the party throughout the State will send in their names in sufficient numbers to ensure success in this new enterprise.

Cold Weather.—Hitherto we have had one of the mildest falls which we have experienced for years. Indeed, we have had almost summer weather during the present month. On Monday morning, however, a spirit came over our weather dream, and a cold and wintry spirit, too. Cloaks and overcoats—bright blazing fires, and closed doors, are now the order of the day—or rather of the night. Our mornings and nights are piercingly cold.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the weather has again become mild.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the steamship Britannia at Boston.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on Thursday the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock in the evening, bringing Liverpool dates up to the 4th inst.

The intelligence which the Britannia brings is more important than any which we have received from England for a long time past. We will, therefore, not apologize for devoting a considerable portion of our columns to a summary of its most important items. Our summary is made up from our New York and Boston exchanges.

Our accounts, says the New York Herald, in a commercial and financial point of view, are more important than they have been for the last twenty years. A terrible revulsion has commenced in England, greater than that of 1825, and similar to that of 1837 in the United States. This revulsion has been produced by the combined influence of a bad harvest all over England and Europe, a bad monetary system, and the unthinking inflation in railway speculations. All stocks and every staple are going down—except the price of breadstuffs, which the impending famine enhances and improves. This terrible movement is just in its commencement. The first blow has been struck; and in Ireland, the agitator, O'Connell, is already using it for the purpose of opposition to the Union. The English government seems to be in a state of alarm, and Sir Robert Peel is calling cabinet after cabinet, to deliberate on the opening of the ports, and the best means to meet impending famine. Cotton is down—corn is up—and the excitement caused by the revulsion is increasing every day. What the result may be, no one can say—perhaps it is the beginning of the end of the financial and political superstructure of England and France.

The failure of the crops in the British Isles is likely to produce consequences of no ordinary nature. It is confidently predicted that the odious corn law system must fall. That Sir Robert Peel will be compelled to repeal his sliding scale, and that henceforth breadstuffs will be imported into England free of duty. The alarm and consternation which pervades the public mind, is really terrific.—Cabinet council after cabinet council has been called, to devise ways and means to meet the pressing emergency. In Ireland, the potato crop, which forms the great staple of support for nine-tenths of the people, is short by at least one-third. Where the deficit is to come from, heaven only knows.

Steeped as the people of that unfortunate country are, in the very depths of poverty, they are unable to make up the deficit by purchasing the surplus which other more fortunate lands possess. Gaunt, hungry famine, stares poor Ireland in the face. O'Connell is calling upon Sir Robert Peel to throw open the ports and to grant a million and a half sterling, to meet the dreadful crisis.

One thing seems to be certain, the corn law monopoly must fall beneath the general pressure. 'Tis said that on this subject the British cabinet differ—that Sir Robert Peel will yield to the force of circumstances, and that it is more than likely that a new ministry will be formed, in which Peel and Lord John Russel, now the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, will coalesce. Such is the extraordinary revolution in public sentiment.

Warlike preparations in England, notwithstanding the famine panic, which is stalking over the land, are still going on with extraordinary vigor. There is evidently, says the Liverpool Chronicle of the 1st inst., a screw loose between us and some or other of the countries from which, according to royal speeches, we are everlastingly receiving assurances of love and amity. Preparations for sudden hostilities are going on in all directions. Signs of the *qui vive* are to be traced in every quarter. Old fortifications are being repaired, added to, and strengthened. New ones are being erected. There is an unusual bustle in the naval yards, as well as in the arsenals. Ships are being made ready up to that point from which they could at once be pushed into immediate service. Those in service are gradually increasing their crews to the war complement, while a large fleet, delicately called 'an experimental squadron,' as an army of observation is sometimes designated a *cordon sanitaire*, is in high order, and fully manned, prepared for a dash to any part of the world, and against any enemy against whom it may be required. But what is it all for—what is it all about? These preparations cannot be from any apprehension of a quarrel with the United States about Mexico, or the Oregon territory. Some of them are being made too near home for that. The real cause is, we opine, without mincing matters, that, in spite of the recent bathing machine alliance, things are not quite comfortable between us and our French neighbors just now. The causes of difference, if not dispute, between us are, indeed, many. Not satisfied with kicking us out of Spain, and turning us out of Greece, they are now busy with their intrigues in China, that they may carry off all the advantages for which we fought and conquered in the late war with that country. Their eagerness to repeat the fable of the wolf and the lamb towards our ally of Morocco may, also, in the end, lead to an unpleasant issue with us. But the grand bone of contention just now, is the marriage of one of Louis Philippe's sons with the sister of the Queen of Spain, which is sure to elevate him to the throne of that country, and bring about a new and formidable compact between France and Spain. We say that such a marriage would surely elevate the French prince to the throne of Spain. We have not a doubt of it. Louis Philippe has no such thought; but the wretches by whom Queen Isabella is surrounded and held in captivity, are too deeply steeped in crime and blood and villainy, to hesitate about adding one more murder to those which they have already committed, to subserve their selfish and ambitious purposes.

The railway mania which had been raging to such an enormous extent in England, for months past, has at last come to the burst point. A terrible revulsion has taken place. The bubble has burst, and thousands are ruined.

The Cotton market was depressed at the sailing of the Britannia. The reason assigned, is the railway revulsion, and the panic which the scarcity of the necessaries of life has created. Prices, however, were maintained, although the trade was dull.

The American breadstuff market is in a most flourishing condition, and from every thing which we can see, the farmers of the United States will reap an ample reward for their toils during the whole of the coming winter and spring.

Ireland still continues to be agitated by the movements of the Repealers and Orangemen. O'Connel has attended a number of "monster meetings" of the Repealers.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

The great Memphis Convention, of which so much has been said and written throughout the South and South-west for some months past, convened at Memphis, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., and continued its session until Saturday evening, the 15th. The great objects for which this Convention was called, was to take into consideration the internal improvements of the South and West. The improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries. To recommend to the General Government various projects for the better defence of our coast on the Gulf of Mexico—the establishment of arsenals and military depots at different points on the Mississippi, and to organize measures for the more thorough and intimate connexion of the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic seaboard. The Convention was organized by calling John C. Calhoun to preside over its deliberations. Mr. Calhoun, on taking the Chair, explained in a speech of great eloquence and force, the objects for which the Convention had met. He disavowed all intention of asking the General Government to aid or assist in any of the works which the Convention might recommend, save such as were of a purely national character—that is, works of national defence. Fourteen Vice Presidents were appointed, amongst them, Dr. Robert Sneed, of this State. There were in all between five and six hundred delegates present, and fifteen States and Territories were represented. North Carolina had only one delegate, Dr. Sneed, who, as we have stated, was made one of the Vice Presidents. The project of connecting the Mississippi River with Charleston, by railroad communication, was ably discussed, and warmly recommended. A number of committees, on various subjects, were appointed on the first day. Their reports were able and elaborate. They were ordered to be printed by the Convention. On the last day, Saturday, a series of resolutions were introduced, embodying the leading works, measures and schemes, which the Convention recommend to the people of the South and West. We shall endeavor to lay these resolutions before our readers in our next week's issue. On Saturday evening the Convention adjourned *sine die*. What influence this movement may have over the future destinies of the west and southwest, time only can shew. One good consequence will flow from it. The interchange of views and sentiments which has taken place between the distinguished representatives of so many States and Territories, will lead to a more thorough knowledge of the wants of the communities represented. Mr. Calhoun's progress from his home in South Carolina, was more like a triumphal march, than the journeying of a private citizen. At every point he was greeted with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of reverence and respect; and this, too, without distinction of party.

☞We have been informed that Hilton Bridge (over the north-east branch of the Cape Fear river,) is so seriously damaged as to prevent its being crossed. On Wednesday last, a Lumber raft, adrift, struck one of the wooden abutments and carried it away. We insert this notice to save our country friends the disappointment of taking that road to town, and being disappointed.

Fire.—There was a destructive fire at Savannah, on the morning of the 19th inst. A considerable amount of property was destroyed, principally covered by insurance.

Error Corrected.—We were in error last week when we stated that a new company had been formed, called the Cape Fear Navigation Company. We should have said Cape Fear Steamboat Company.

CHERAW, Nov. 18.

A most Melancholy Affray.—We are called upon to record an occurrence by which one of our oldest inhabitants has been deprived of life, and in a brief space of time transferred from the scenes of time to enter upon those of eternity. On Thursday evening, 13th instant, the appalling intelligence was communicated to us that Capt. Charles Vanderpord had been murdered! Upon repairing to the place where Capt. V. had been in the habit of transacting business as a merchant, we saw him laid on a table a ghastly and bloody corpse. From all the particulars we could learn, it appears that Angus Taylor, a young man whom we judged to be about 25 years of age, had been in and before the store of the deceased, making use of oaths and abusive epithets—that Capt. V. had ordered Taylor away from his store pushed him away, and was observed to strike him with a stick upon which the two closed, and passed a number of blows, Taylor using a dirk knife which he had in his hand and with which he inflicted nine wounds in the left side of Capt. V. thus causing his death in about half an hour. As soon as the parties seperated, Taylor fled, but was pursued and overtaken, and immediately placed in confinement.—*Gazette.*

From the Washington Union.

"A SENATOR [illegible] AND A SENATOR ELECTED."

The circumstances which have attended the resignation, and [illegible] the reelection of Mr. Berrien to the United States Senate, have been among the most remarkable political phenomena of the day. His party in the first place determined in caucus to take up some whig more acceptable to the people of Georgia, and more identified with the existing *whig* opinions of that State, to supply the place of this talented but capricious Senator. The caucus elected Mr. Berrien out, and nominated another, (Judge Dougherty.) Why was that done? The reasons, if we were to assume the province of presenting them, are easily collected; and, what is more, they are so strong, or should be so strong with every anti-tariff whig in the State of Georgia, that we are much at a loss to account for the reversal of the first decision *against* Mr. Berrien. Why was that decision reversed? What new claim on the score of his present opinions about the tariff of 1842—can Mr. Berrien have to the position which a southern and anti-tariff State has, strangely enough determined he should continue to occupy? There was a time when we would joyfully have echoed the praises of Mr. Berrien. There was a time when we did add the tribute of our praise, and the homage of our good opinion, whatever it was worth, to that general admiration felt in all the South for Mr. Berrien.—There was a time when the friends of free trade and of State-rights principles hailed him as their defender and as the author of that powerful address in opposition to a protective tariff, which emanated from the free trade convention of Philadelphia. But we have lived to witness, with mortification, the abandonment by the Georgia senator of all that once excited our regard for him as a politician.—Unhappily brought in association with men whom Mr. Berrien had in his early manhood and is in his later days opposed, we see the baleful effects which have ensued.

It is most apparent that the party friends of this gentleman have been staggered about what course they were to pursue—whether it was not a bounden duty to throw Judge Berrien *overboard*, for deserting the principles of Georgia in relation to the tariff as well as to Texas. This was the *first* impulse; and in obedience to it, the preliminary step was taken.—But a change came over the spirit of the whig legislature of Georgia. Mr. Berrien is continued. Wherefore? On account of his talents and their devotion to the whig cause?—If so, they have at the same time been exerted against the best interests of the people of his own State.

A correspondent, in alluding to the senatorial election in Georgia, remarks, that "The whigs were precipitated into a nomination, and Mr. Berrien was excluded by an overwhelming majority of his partisans. He instantly resigned the commission which he held. Such a rebuke he considered most unkind from his associates in the support of the federal cause. It was unkind, but at the same time a severe reflection upon their own want of integrity. They abandoned their former principles with their eyes open; and it is not that he betrayed them into this course that they have now sacrified him, but because success did not attend it." But the whigs seem, upon a "sober second thought," to have come to the conclusion of our correspondent, and, stricken with remorse, have determined to hold on to Mr. Berrien, at the sacrifice of the interests of the State of Georgia—at the sacrifice of principles and measures, which that State will not much longer lend her influence in resisting.

The whigs, then, have once more returned to Judge Berrien, whom they had repudiated and disgusted—to him, who, in a moment of dignified resentment, threw up the fragment of the office which he held; and who, driven out from their party by the ostracism of the caucus, threatened to divide its ranks. They relented in their design, or their conscience became awakened by their fears, and, with an infirmity of purpose as remarkable as the apparent boldness with which they turned him adrift from their party, they again rallied in caucus upon him, renominated him with acclamation, and in the legislature re-elected him for the remainder of his term—the aspirations of Judge Dawson and Judge Dougherty to the contrary notwithstanding. The whole *coup de theatre* is strange and amusing. Judge Berrien now returns to the Senate of the U. States with the scathing brand upon him of the original caucus scarcely obliterated. He returns under a cloud which it is impossible to penetrate. No one knows whether he has the confidence of the whigs of Georgia or not. No one knows whether they are anti-tariff and anti-Texas men, or whether he is. No one knows whether he is to carry out his own principles, or theirs—in fact what are their present principles, and what are not?—whether the whigs of Georgia are tariff or anti-tariff, Texas or anti-Texas; whether they are friends or enemies of Mr. Clay. The whole is a mystery.

Mr. Berrien was re-elected to the Senate of the United States on the 14th, from which he had retired but a few days before in disgust with his party. The state of the ballots was as follows: Mr. J. M. Berrien, 90; J. H. Howard, 84; blank 1.

NEW ORLEANS, *Nov. 11.*

Texas Volunteers Returned.—The steamship Cincinnati, Capt. Smith, arrived here yesterday with Maj. Gally's company on board, consisting of 103 men, all in excellent health and spirits. They were received on their landing by the battalion of Artillery under the command of Capt. Augustin with a guard salute, and having marched to the Place d'Armes, they went through a variety of military movements in the most practised style of discipline, and such as commanded the admiration of many hundreds of spectators assembled to witness their return. The term of service expires on the 21st inst., but we understand that the Quartermaster will disband the company forthwith, and disburse their pay immediately on its receipt from Washington, should it be received before the time is up.

After going through with their manœuvres at the Public Square, the volunteers, in the absence of Gen. Gaines were dismissed from the service of the United States by Captain Grayson. A heartier, more bluff-looking body of soldiers it would be difficult to find. We learn that Capt. Forno's company of Artillery are on board the schr. Wm. Bryan, now on her way to this city.—*Picayune.*

Irish Evidence.—"What passed between you and the prisoner?" said a Judge to an Irish witness.

"Oh! then please your worship, I sees Mike a top of the garden wall; "Pat.', says he;—"What." says I; "Here," says he; "Where," says I; Whist," says he; "Hush," says I; and that's all I know about it, please your worship."

Col. Webb gives notice in the Courier & Enquirer of his intention to prosecute the Tribune for reviving the old charge that he was bribed by the U. S. Bank; thus affording an opportunity for a judicial investigation.

INDI[illegible]

It [illegible] be a dry [illegible] indeed, that it is not [illegible] with the beauty of our Indian [illegible] every winding valley, every softly swelling upland in the picturesque "openings," is clothed in such colors as no mortal pencil can imitate, blended together with such magical effect, that it is as if the most magnificent of all sunsets had fallen suddenly from heaven to earth, and lay, unchanged, on forest, hill, and river. Not a tree, from the almost black green of tamarack and hemlock, to the pale willow and the flaunting scarlet maple, the crimson-brown oak and the golden beech—not a shrub, however, insignificant its name or homely its form—but contributes to the general splendor. Frequent showers, soft and silent as the very mist, cover the leaves with dewy moisture; and upon this glittering veil shines out the tempered autumn sun calling forth at once glowing hues and nutty odours, which had been lost in a drier and less changeful atmosphere. Low in the bosom of almost every valley lies either a little lake ready to mirror back the wondrous pageant, or a bright winding stream, seldom musical here where scarce a stone of any size is to be found, but always crystal clear, and watched over by bending willows, or parting to give place to tiny islands loaded with evergreens. The sharp crack of the rifle or fowling-piece seems like sacrilege in such scenes; yet the multitude of wild, shy, glancing creatures, that venture forth to enjoy the balmy air and regale themselves upon the abundance of nature at this season, tempts into the woods as many of those to whom the idea of game is irresistible, that we must take the sportsman with his fine dogs, his glittering gun and his gay hunting gear, as part of the picture, if we would have it true to the life; and we cannot deny that he makes a picturesque adjunct, though we hate the "barbarous art" that brings him to these sweet solitudes.

But not alone on the wild wood and the silent lake does the Indian summer shed its tender light, making beautiful what might else have seemed rough and commonplace. The harvest has been nearly all gathered, and the plughing for next year's crop has made some progress, and the deep rich brown of some fields and the [illegible] itself slowly moving in others can tell us. See those unerring furrows, those ridges, sometimes curving a little round some lingering stump, but always parallel, be the area ever so extensive. Or look yonder, beyond the line of crimson and brown shrubs that line the rough fence, at the sower, pacing the wide field with the measured tread of the soldier, that each spot may get its due proportion of the golden treasure; and keeping exact time with foot and hand, his own thoughts furnishing his only music. No hireling or giddy youth is entrusted with this nice operation. The foundation for next year's riches is laid by the master himself; but you may perhaps see the harrow which follows his footsteps attended only by one of the younglings of the house, whose little hands wield the slender willow wand which urges on old Dobbin; and whose shrill piping tones are a far off imitation of the gruffer shouting of the elder. The adjoining field is like a fairy camp, with its ranges of tent like stacks of corn, and a young maple left standing here and there as if on purpose to supply the flaring red banners necessary to the illusion. "Fallows gray" are not wanting, to temper the general gorgeousness, nor parties of "huskers" to give a hum in interest to the picture.

Most Important to Bachelors.—In the case of Miss Sarah Steele *vs.* Lewis Francis, for breach of promise of marriage, the plaintiff recovered $1000 damages in the Circuit Court of New York. The Judge, in his charge to the jury stated that promise of marriage can be implied from the acts of the parties. If a man pay such attention to a female as to make it appear that he is affianced to her, the law will imply a promise on his part—and if a female in keeping company with him, shows by her acts that she reciprocates his affection, a mutual promise is implied, and either party can maintain a suit. On the other hand, if the lady shows coldness and want of attachment, the law does not imply a mutual promise and the defendent would be at liberty to marry some one else. In the present case the court considered, from the acts of the parties, that there had been a mutual promise.

The admission of these *implied assumpsits* in *affaires de cœur* is a very dangerous doctrine, which should be resisted in the outset. All [illegible] flirtation must cease at once, if the courts sustain this decision, and the ladies will be the greatest sufferers we fear. As a people we are not too remarkable for gallantry, but when a man must whisper his soft nonsense with such a rope round his neck as an "action for breach," he can hardly be so eloquent as a lady likes.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK MARKET—Nov. 22,

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft.	$
Washington and Newbern,	3 75 a
Rosin,	1 00 a 1 12½
Spirits Turpentine, gall.	60 a 65
Tar,	1 75 a 2 00
Rice,	4 50 a 5 37½
Cotton	6 a 9¼

Cotton—The sales for the week are 5450 bales. By the Brittania, we have advices from Liverpool to the 4th, and from Havre to 1st inst. A the former port, the market was depressed, and although holders were pretty firm, prices generally were ¼d per lb lower. The sales for the week ended 24th, were 17,340 bales; 31st, 18,070; and to Nov. 3, 8500. At Havre, the week's sales reached 6227 bales, and after the arrival of the Cambria, an improvement of f. 1 was obtained on some qualities.

Flour and Meal—P. S. Evening. The market for Western Flour closes very firmly this afternoon, some 2000 bbls common brands Michigan having changed hands at $6—many holders refuse to sell at this price. 300 bbls New-Orleans sold early in the day at $6 37½.

The accounts by the Britannia, from Liverpool, to the 4th instant came to hand last evening; they advise of a further rise in the prices of Flour and Grain, and confirm the previous intelligence that the Potatoe crop would be greatly deficient in Ireland. U. S. Flour in bond was quoted at 30s a 32s; Indian Corn in bond, 35s; and Canada free Flour, 36s a 37s—in both Liverpool and London. The transactions had not been large, and owing to the agitation of the question whether the ports should not be opened for Bread Stuffs, that duty paid was not depressed, while bonded was firm at the above rates. Duty on wheat, 16s per quarter; and on Flour, 9s 7½d per bbl. At Havre, also, Wheat advanced f. 2.

Naval Stores—We have only to report a cargo of Washington Turpentine at $3,75 per 280 lbs; the Market is bare. Spirits Turpentine is firmer, and some advance on previous sales is demanded. We have heard of no sales of Tar or Rosin, of importance.

Rice.—For the better descriptions of the new crop, there is a fair demand, while old is neglected prime is scarce, and the stock of all kinds has been considerably reduced since our last week's report. The sales of the week amount to about 400 tierces at $4 50 for inferior old, to $5 for good new, including one very choice parcel of 50 tierces at $5 50, cash.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Nov. 22.

BACON,	8	a	11
GRAIN, Corn,	63	a	70
" Maryland,	44	a	
" Virginia,		a	
Peas,	60	a	62
	8½	a	8½
LARD,			
NAVAL STORES—			
Tar, Wilmington,		a	
Turpentine, soft,		a	
Spirits turpentine, gal	45	a	
RICE—			
Ordinary to fair,	4 12½	a	4 50
Good and prime,	4 62½	a	4 75

Cotton—We quote inferior and ordinary, 6 a 6½; middling to middling fair, 6¾ a 7¼, good fair and fine, 7¾ a 8c. A few bags white Sea Island have been sold since our last, at prices ranging from 20 to 30c.; and 19 bags stained do, from 14 to 17½c.; and 11 bags Santee, of the new crop, at 26 and 26½c. per lb.

Rice—We stated in our report of the 15th inst, that the Rice market at the close of the week not only exhibited symptoms of extreme languor, but prices had occasionally turned in favor of purchaser, but what was then thought to be a partial decline has since become general, and the market throughout the week just closed, has been in a very inactive state, and sales have been effected from time to time at an ⅛ to ¼ dollar per hundred reduction from the highest point of the market. The receipts of the week reach 2776 tierces, and the operations in the same time do not reach quite 1200 tierces, taken on the following terms, viz: 17 tierces $4; 50 at 4½; 100 at 4¾; 50 at 4 5-16; 45 at 4⅜; 78 at 4 7-16; 195 at 4½; 64 at 4 9-16; 268 at 4 11-16; 325 at 4¾; and 30 tierces at $4 13-16ths per hundred. We have reduced former quotations, and would refer to them for the state of the market at the close of the week.

Rough Rice—The receipts of the week are heavy, and reach in round numbers, 70,000 bushels.—The transactions in the same time comprise 3000 bushels at $1 15; 3400 at 1 16; 3000 at [illegible] 2200 at 1 20, 5200 at 1 25; and 18,000 at $1 26½ cents per bushel, and the balance has been forwarded to the mills.

Grain—A cargo of prime new North-Carolina *Corn* has been received since our last, and taken by a dealer at 70 cents per bushel. No *Oats* or *Peas* have come to hand this week—last sales as follows—for the former article 44 cents, and for latter 60c. per bushel.

Flour—$6 50 a $7 00.

Bacon—The market continues very quiet.—Two small lots of Western Sides, were sold at 7¾ and 8c. See quotations.

Lard—The transactions of the week in this article have been confined to the sale of two small lots Western, in all about 400 kegs, at prices ranging from 8¾ a 9c.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 25

Since our last report there has been but little Cotton in market, and the article is dull at 5½ to 6¼. Our receipts of Flour have been large, and the sales generally were at $5¼ to 5¾, until this morning After the receipt of the late news from England, there was a speculative demand, and sales were made at an advance, say $6 to 6 12½. We have no change to notice in other produce.—Corn is scarce and in demand.—*Obs.*

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

PER STEAMER BRITANNIA.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3, 1345.

Flour and Grain—The duty on foreign Wheat is reduced this week to 16s; on Peas to 1s 6d per quarter; and on foreign Flour to 9s 7½d per bbl. In middle of last month, U. S. Flour, in bond, was saleable at 28s; and Canada free at 35s per bbl.—Subsequently a general advance took place in Grain, in consequence of alarming accounts of the Potato disease through Scotland and Ireland. U. S. Flour sold 30s to 31s per 480 bbl; and Indian Corn brought 35s per 480 lbs in bond, while Canada free Flour sold at 36s to 37s. In the last ten days there has been finer weather, and the accounts respecting Potatoes are rather better.—Another account quotes U. S. Flour in bond, 31s a 32s per bbl.

Turpentine—A great advance; 6000 bbls sold at 9s—the large importers withhold their stocks from the market.

LONDON, Nov. 3, 1845.

Turpentine—Has been suddenly pushed up by speculative operations; last sales were 200 bbls at 9s 6d and 500 bbls at 10s; while for 1000 to arrive, 11s have been refused. Spirits have risen in proportion, and 50s paid.

THE subscriber has now landing from schrs. J. D. Jones and Excellent, the following articles of merchandize, which he offers for sale low for cash or approved city paper.

50 bags Rio Coffee, 25 bbls Sugar,
75 boxes Soap, (various qualities,)
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do Adamantine do
10 do Mould do No 6,
5 do do do No 5,
5 do do do No 4,
4 hhds Porto Rico Molasses
40 barrels, } Superfine Ca Flour,
10 half do }
1 barrel Powdered Sugar,
1 box Loaf do
3 bags Brasil do
10 bbls N. Y. S. Mess Pork,
10 kegs Lard, 20 boxes Cheese,
20 jars Butter, 46 do Herrings,
20 bbls American Brandy,
25 do Whiskey,
5 do N. E. Rum,
5 do Cider,
5 do Apple Brandy,
4 baskets Champagne.

Together with an assortment of Segars, Tobacco, Mustard, Pepper, Snuff, Ginger, Sugar, Soda Biscuit, Mackerel, Shot, Powder, Holloware, &c. &c. Also an invoice of domestics, comprising Sheeting, Shirting, Calicoes, Satinetts, &c.

Also Daily Expected,
200 bales Hay, prime N. R.
45000 Bricks. JNO. S. RICHARDS,
N28. Water street.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a full and complete assortment of CLOTHING and FANCY DRY GOODS, in the Store formerly occupied by D. Teller on Market street, where those who wish to purchase articles cheap for cash, can be accomodated.

He has now on hand amongst others, the following articles, which he offers at a very small advance on New York prices. He would solicit a continuance of the patronage which he has heretofore so liberally received:

Fine and superfino blue black and jet black French Broad Cloths.
Fancy French Cassemeres, for pants;
Parisian fancy Cassimeres, for vestings;
Sattinets and Beaver Cloths, of all qualities and colors;
Kentucky Jeans, from 25 to 75 cents a yard;
A large assortment of Hats and Caps;
A full assortment of Ready-made Clothing, made in the very best style and of the best materials.

IN FANCY DRY GOODS, AS FOLLOWS:
Cashmeres, Mouseline de Laines, Alapacas, f all colors; fine French worked Collars, Laces, of all descriptions.
Prints, French, English and American.
Together with a variety of other articles in his line.

He solicits those who wish to purchase, to call and look at his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. CHARLES MARECHAL.
N28. 11-3t.

WILMINGTON MARKET

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Nov. 27, 1845.

BACON—Hams,	9½	a	10
Middlings,	10	a	
Shoulders,	7½	a	
Western,	7½	a	
BEESWAX,		a	25
BUTTER,		a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	6 00
prime,	4 50	a	4 50
CORN,			80
" Meal,	00	a	00
COPPER,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	5½
CANDLES, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	35
FEATHERS,	30	a	35
FLOUR,	00	a	7 00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	60	a	65
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	9	a	10
Western,	6	a	00 7
LIME, Thomastown,	1 00	a	1 50
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,			14 00
Bill lumber extra prices,			
River. Flooring boards,	12 00	a	13 00
wide, do.	0 00	a	7 00
Scantling,	6 00	a	0 00
Timber,	6 00	a	7 00
MOLASSES,	25	a	27
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3, "	00	a	7 00
NAILS,	5	a	5½
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.		a	3 75
Virgin dip,	—	a	—
hard, half price			
Tar,		a	1 80
Pitch,	80	a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 25	a	1 50
" 2,	75	a	
" 3,	60	a	65
Sp. Turpt.		a	55
OIL, Sperm,		a	85
PEASE, Ground,	70	a	75
Black eye,	70	a	75
Cow,	60	a	70
PORK,	14 00	a	15 00
fresh	5 00	a	
RICE,	4 50	a	4 75
rough, ush	1 00	a	1 10
SALT, Turks Island, bushel		a	45
Liverpool, sack,	1 20	a	1 30
SOAP,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, country,	2 50	a	
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	30	a	33
Gin,	30	a	33
Whiskey,	30	a	33
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	9 00	a	10 00
dressed,	18 00	a	20 00
SUGAR, West India,	8	a	9
New Orleans,		a	8
loaf	12	a	15
TALLOW,	7	a	8
TOBACCO, leaf, none		a	
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	¾	pr. ct. prem	
" " New York,	¾	"	"
" " Boston,	¾	"	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK
Naval Stores, 40 cts. Spirits Turp 60 per bbl,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Nov. 27.

We had some rain last night, and were in hopes that enough would fall to give us water in the rivers, but in this we are, we fear, doomed to disappointment, as this morning is clear and bright.—The rivers continue low—as low as at any period during last summer. Consequently produce comes down very slowly. We give below a summary of the market, which may be relied on.

NAVAL STORES—During the past week, some 4 or 5000 bbls. Turpentine have come down and was sold at from $3 60 to $3 75. Sales on yesterday, the last we have to report, were made at the latter mark. We have heard of no sales this morning, but we learn that $3 75 is the price. *Tar*—This article is slightly on the advance. There is little coming to market. Sales were made yesterday at $1 80. This we quote as the market price.

TIMBER & LUMBER—But very little Timber arriving—there is now some fifteen rafts in the river. Sales were made during the past week at [illegible], $6½, $6¾, and [illegible] according to quality. Sales were made at these prices on yesterday. We learn that Timber is somewhat dull on the market. *Lumber*—None in market, and none arriving. Sales of flooring boards were made for a common article at $12. The market price for a fair article, we put at $13. Scantling $6—Wide boards $7.

SHINGLES—This article has receded since our last quotation. Last sales were made at $2 50. None now in market.

STAVES—Red Oak dressed are worth from 18 to $20, for a fair article. A lot of common were sold at $16 this week. Bare on the market.

CORN—This article is very scarce in our market at present. There is not a bushel a float, nor has there been any arrivals for some time. It is retailing out of the stores at 80 cents.

BACON—This article, we learn is scarce in market—the last sales were made at 10 cents for sides. Indeed we learn that the hog round would command this mark.

SALT—We also learn that this article is scarce and selling, Turks' Island, at 45c. per bushel, by the quantity.

GROUND PEAS—Coming freely to market, and selling at from 73 to 75c.

RICE—Rough Rice has been sold in considerable quantities during the past week, at $1 10.—Cleaned Rice is held at $4 50 to $4 75. No sales of the latter to report.

MR. RICE who was in Wilmington last winter tuning Pianos, and who tuned the Episcopal Church Organ, expects to be here again in a few days, and will attend to any business in his line.
N28, 1845. 11-1t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd. are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure. C. G. MEARES,
Nov. 28, 1845. 11-tf Executrix.

BUTTER.

27 KEGS Orange County prime. For sale
11tf] by D. W. WOOD.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Drury Lacy, Mr. Henry D. Cooley, to Miss Margaret Stuart, daughter of the late John Stuart.

In Halifax county, Mr. John Watson, of Warren, to Miss Mary Powell.

In Lincoln county, Dr. J. W. Calloway, of Rutherfordton, to Miss Anne Johnston.

In Rutherford county, Mr. Charles Haynes, to Miss Sarah Walker.

In Fayetteville, on Wednesday evening the 19th inst., by Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. Robert W. Hardie, to Miss Mary Ann Rhodes, all of Fayettville.

In this town, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. W. Martin, W. D. Smith, to Miss Margaret E. Gardner.

DIED,

In Duplin county, on the 18th inst., Anna Eliza Davis, aged thirteen years and seven months. Her illness was of short duration, but her sufferings were great, which she bore with much meekness, and seemed perfectly resigned to her fate. We heartily sympathize with her bereaved parents, for we know the anguish and grief of their afflicted hearts.—*Communicated.*

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Nov 20—Packet Schr J P Smith, Drewster, New York, to R W Brown.

21—Brig Mary Pennell, Doughty, Martinique, to E Dickinson.

Schr Florida, Corson, New York, to E Dickinson

22—Barque Benjamin Adams, Adams, St Thomas, to E Dickinson. Left at St Thomas, Brig George W Gifford, Comery, discharging. The mate, Mr Comery, had his leg broken.

Brig Casilda, Goodell, Fall River, to E Dickinson.

23—Brig Tangier, Park, Newport, to G W Davis.

Schr Batavia, Park, Providence to G W Davis.

24—Brig Seaman, Skull, Fall River, to C D Ellis & Co.

Packet Schr Jno D Jones, Cole, to R W Brown.

Schr Volusia Studley New York to R W Brown.

25—Schr Shylock, Crooker, Bath, Me, to Russell & Gammell.

26—Schr Tioga, Hallock, fm New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

Schr Trio, Richardson, fm Boston, to Russell & Gammell.

Schr Ellen, Boon, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

Barque June, Drinkwater, Portland, to G W Davis; got ashore on New Inlet, lost chains and anchors, and received other damages.

27—Brig John Crosby, Hopkins, Martiniquo, to C D Ellis & Co.

Schr Phœnix, Lawrence, fm Boston, mdze, to Wm Cooke.

Brig Clarendon, Clapp, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

Brig Charles Henry, Bishop, Bath, to Barry & Bryant.

Brig Majestic, True, St Kitts, to G W Davis.

Schr Sarah Ann, Gore, Shallotte, turpentine, to G W Davis.

Brig Electro, Packard, N Y, to *Barry & Bryant.*

CLEARED.

Nov 21—Schr Regulus, Rodick, New York, by R W Brown.

22— Brig Belle, Myers, New York by G W Davis.

Schr R W Brown, Francis, New York, by R W Brown

Schr A P Thompson, Ireland, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

Schr E S Powell, Murch, New York, by G W Davis.

Schr Tuscarora, Dearborn, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.

Sloop V H Barkalew, Taylor, Charleston by G W Davis.

25—Brig Baltic, Moulton, Guadaloupe, by E Dickinson.

Schr Julia, Vangilder, New York, by G W Davis.

24—Schr C E Thorn, Jackson, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.

Schr Repeater, Prosser, New York, by R W Brown.

Br Schr Elizabeth Ann, Crosby, Barbadoes, by C D Ellis & Co.

25—Barque Seboois, Thompson, Porto Rico, by J Hatheway & Son.

Brig Wasson, Norton, Barbadoes, by Russell & Gammell.

26—Br Brig Albion, James, Jamaica by, E Dickinson.

27—Schr North Carolina, Miller, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

28—Schr Florida, Corson, New York, by E Dickinson.

Br Schr Morning Star, Prudden, Nassau, N P, by G W Davis.

Brig David Duffie, Williams, New York, by G W Davis.

Brig Thomas Cooke, Taylor, New York, by G W Davis.

DISASTERS.

The Schr N C V from New York, 5th inst. for Wilmington, was spoken 11th inst, lat. 39, 9, lon, 72, 30, with both masts gone by the board—was rigging jury masts, and would put into the nearest port for the purpose of repairing damages declined assistance. She put into Philadelphia on the 19th.

Schr. *Tioga*, on Sunday night, 23d inst., about 8 o'clock, p. m., lat. 35° 35', lon 75° 20', came in contact with schr. *Fair*, of N. York, Capt. Longman, bound from Washington, N. C., to New York, laden with Naval Stores; struck her on her larboard bow, and cut her down to the water's edge. Capt. L. and his crew all sprung on board the *Tioga* and were saved. In a few minutes after separating, the *Fair* disappeared—it is presumed that she sunk. Nothing saved from the wreck. The *Tioga* received considerable damage.

PROPOSALS FOR ISSUING
The North Carolina Standard,
SEMI-WEEKLY.

THE undersigned proposes to publish the North Carolina Standard after the first of February, 1846, twice a week. Many Democrats, in various quarters of the State, desire this, and it is believed it can be done, if exertions are made in its behalf among the democratic party generally. The importance of such an issue is, it seems to the undersigned, too apparent to require arguments in its favor. A semi-weekly paper ought surely to be sustained by the great democratic party of the State, (a party which casts 40 000 votes,) especially as the Federalists have *two* Semi-weeklies, in addition to *two* papers to our *one* in the State. Think of this, democrats, and of the influence which such publications must inevitably exert upon the public mind.

The Weekly Standard will be published as heretofore, and, the undersigned flatters himself, will be much more interesting and valuable than it is at present. It will contain at least *eight columns more of reading matter than it does now.*

TERMS—The semi-weekly Standard will be published at Four Dollars, it paid within the first three months, or Five Dollars, if payment be delayed beyond that period; and the weekly Standard at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Both the Weekly and semi-Weekly will be printed at the present size, on fine paper and with new type. Subscriptions to both papers are most respectfully and earnestly solicited; and subscribers to the present paper, who are willing to take the semi-Weekly instead of the Weekly, will please inform the undersigned of the fact, by letter or otherwise, on or before the 8th of January, 1846.
Nov 18, 1845 W. W. HOLDEN.

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to remove to Florida, will sell his Plantations on Little River, (S. C.) and the Salt Shore, four miles from the North Carolina line, and immediately on the Road leading from Georgetown to Wilmington. The one whereon he now lives, and West of Little River, contains about 4000 acres of land, 200 of which is cleared and under good fence. About 40 acres of this is Swamp, well drained, and with ordinary seasons will produce from 25 to 30 bushels of corn per acre, or 1000 to 1200 pounds of cotton. Adjoining this there are about 200 acres of uncleared Swamp of equal quality. On this tract, there is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, two Barns, new Cotton Gin, Negro-houses, Stables, and other outbuildings, all in good repair. About 3600 acres of this tract is PINE LAND, well adapted to Turpentine, convenient to the tide water of Little River, where Turpentine may be shipped at any season of the year that may suit the maker.

The other PLANTATION, adjoining. East of Little River, and on the Sea shore, contains about 700 acres of land, 200 acres cleared and under good fence, having on it a Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Barn, Stables and other out-buildings, and is one of the handsomest and most convenient places for a summer residence on the coast, the house being very near the beach, in open view of the ocean & having the full influence of the sea breeze, convenient to Fish and Oysters, and all the productions of the salt water. It also affords one of the best locations for Shad Fishing.

Persons desirous of purchasing, will do well to come and see for themselves, as the subscriber will at most times be found on the premises, and will take pleasure in giving every information desired.

Terms of sale made known on application, or by letter addressed to the subscriber at Little River, S. C. Reference is also given to Dr. Bellamy, in Wilmington, who is well acquainted with the above described property. JOS. VAUGHT.
November 28th, 1845. 11-tf

The *Newbernian*, Newbern, will give the above three insertions, and forward bill to this office for payment.

ADAMS & M'GARY

HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found

6 hhds. P. R. and St. Croix Sugars,	20 Tubs Butter
50 bags Coffee	50 boxes scaled Herrings
50 brls Canal Flour	30 boxes Sp'm Candles
40 half do. do. do.	10 do brown Soap
50 brls Mess & Prime Beef	fancy do
40 brls do. do Pork	80 kegs White Lead
100 brls Pilot and Navy Bread	20 ½ brls Fulton Market Beef
½ barrels and boxes Crackers	20 ½ " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
25 brls Whiskey	40 M Segars, assorted
20 do Rum	SADDLERY
20 do Brandy	Smoked Beef & Tongues
10 do Gin	Oils and Paints
40 chests and ½ chests Tea	Fine Liquors
10 casks Cheese	All kinds of Cordage
	A general assortment of Chandlery.

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatroons and canisters.
N28 11-tf

FLOUR.

125 BBLS. Fayetteville FLOUR,
60 do Canal do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.
Just received by ADAMS & McGARY.
Nov. 28th, 1845. 11-tf

Notice.

ALL those who are in any wise indebted to the subscribers are notified to come forward and settle their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be granted. TILLY & FOSTER.
Nov. 28, 1845.—11-3t [Chronicle 3 times.

Now Landing,

THE following merchandize on consignment, cargo of schr. Phœnix, from Boston, which will be sold low for cash, approved negotiable paper, or North Carolina produce:

3 CASES, 6 bales, } Dry Goods, consisting of Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Negro Cloths, Printed Calicoes, Carlisle, Bay State and York Jeans, Linseys, Woolsey's, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, &c.

50 boxes and 2 barrels Soda Biscuit,
20 boxes and 10 half-barrels Sugar Biscuit,
25 kegs and 5 bbls. Butter Crackers,
20 kegs and 2 bbls. Hard do.
25 bbls. prime and 26 bbls. Mess Pork,
6 hhds. P. R. Sugar.
26 bags Rio Coffee, 59 bbls. Apples,
50 bbls. Onions, 159 " Potatoes,
43 bundles Cooper's Hoop Iron,
120 kegs assorted sizes Nails,
21 hhds. 5 tierces and 4 bbls. Molasses,
50 bbls. No. 2 } Mackerel,
100 " No. 3 }
573 Cabbages, 10 boxes Candles,
10 boxes, } Family Soap, different quan-
100 half do. } ties,
160 qr. do. }
9 cases assorted Boots and Shoes,
10 bales 3 bushel Gunny Bags,
145 pieces Iron Hollow-ware.

Also—Now landing per schr. E. S. Powell from New York,
20 barrels and 10 half bbls. Family Canal Flour
And in store, an assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, received by recent arrivals. For sale
N28. by WM. COOKE, Agent.

Mackerel & Alewives.

25 BARRELS No. 3 Mackerel,
30 do. Alewives; fresh caught, just landed from brig Hogan, from Portland. For sale
N21] by G. W. DAVIS.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been burnt out in the late Fire, may now be found up stairs nearly opposite the Chronicle Office, where he solicits a continuance of public patronage.
WILLIAM THOMSON.
Nov 21 1845. 10-4t

G. A. SNOW,
Book Binder and
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

HAS taken a room at the South-West corner of Front and Princess streets, up-stairs, opposite the Journal office, where he will do RULING of every description, manufacture *Blank Books* and *rule Paper or Books.*

He solicits the public patronage, feeling well assured that he can give satisfaction in his line.
Nov. 21, 1845. 10-3t

Molasses & Potatoes.

15 HHDS. prime retailing Porto Rico Molasses; 50 bbls. Irish Potatoes, put up for family use, daily expected per schr. A. H. Thompson, from Philadelphia. For sale by
N21 G. W. DAVIS.

Daily Expected.

50 HHDS. TRINIDAD MOLASSES.
For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

50 NEGROES
For Sale.

ON THE first Monday in January next, about **50 VALUABLE NEGROES** will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the North-western intersection of Front and Market streets, in the town of Wilmington.

Much the greater proportion of these Negroes are able bodied Men and Boys, accustomed to Rice field work, and they are all enured to this climate.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given. Purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to nett the amount of the purchase money, which are to be approved at Bank, to be renewed every ninety days, and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the credits as above, they will then be collected by instalments, according to the usage and requirements of the Banks in this place.

SALLY T. COWAN, *Executrix.*

The "Petersburg Intelligencer," "Charleston Courier," and "Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle," will publish the above in their tri-weekly papers until day of sale, send bills to this office, and send copy of their papers containing advertisement to the Executrix. S. T. C., *Ex.*
November 14th, 1845. 9-ts

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as the Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Robert H. Cowan, offers for sale, upon the most liberal terms, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

An undivided moiety of the Ferry and Road over Eagle's Island, communicating with the town of Wilmington at the foot of Market street.

The Western portion of Lots No. 87 and 88, lying North of and adjoining the Lots on which the Wilmington Academy stands—the two Lots measuring 132 feet on Third street and about 200 feet on Chestnut street, and forming together one of the most eligible building sites in the town of Wilmington.

One-fourth of the Lot on Front street, immediately North of the Alley on the Northern side of the Presbyterian Church—measuring 33 feet on Front street and running Eastwardly 165 feet.

The Rice Lands, known as Caintuck, lying on the North side of the North-western branch of the Cape Fear River, about two miles above the town of Wilmington, and containing about 400 acres, including the Upland.

The tracts of Land, known as Red Hill and Swan Point, (situated about 12 miles from Wilmington by land,) on the North side of the North-eastern branch of the Cape Fear River, and together, containing upwards of 1200 acres. These tracts are now in cultivation, and all necessary improvements have been erected on them. The soil is of superior quality, facilities for reaching market are furnished by both the River and Rail Road, and a range for Cattle and Hogs is afforded which is unsurpassed in this section of the State.

About 400 acres of Pine Land near to and including the Race Course, three miles East of Wilmington.

Also, the Reversion expectant on a life estate, in the tract of Land known as the Little Bridge tract, about two miles from Wilmington, on Smith's Creek; together with the Bridge over said creek, and the Franchise attached to the said Bridge.

The foregoing property is offered at private sale, and unless disposed of in the meantime, will be sold at public Vendue during the week of December Term of New Hanover County Court.

A credit of one and two years will be given. The purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to nett the amount of the purchase money, which are to be approved at Bank, to be renewed every ninety days, and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the credits as above, they will then be collected by instalments, according to the usage and requirements of the Banks in this place.

Mr. Robert H. Cowan, Jr., is authorized to make any contracts, and he will give any information which may be desired, in reference to the above described property.
SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rix.
Nov. 14, 1845. 9-ts

M. VASSAR & CO'S
PALE AND AMBER ALE.

IN hhds., bbls. and half-barrels, received directly from the Brewery, and constantly for sale by
O17. [5-4tiotf] D. W. WOOD.

For Sale.

THE CARGO of barque Jane, daily expected from Portland, consisting of
150 bales prime Eastern Hay,
50 hhds. prime Cuba Molasses,
50 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel,
50 bbls N. E. Rum,
15,000 feet White Pine Boards. For sale by
N21 G. W. DAVIS.

15 BBLS. FLOUR, 10 half bbls. do.
10 kegs Lard, 20 boxes Cheese,
20 jars Butter, 26 box's large Herrings
20 bbls. Am. Brandy, 20 " small do.
25 " Whiskey, 5 bbls Apple Brandy,
50 boxes Fire Crackers, 10 " Sugar,
10 " Candles; Mustard, Powder & Shot.
Just landed and for sale by J. S. RICHARDS,
November 21. Water-street.

HANOVER HOUSE.
THE SUBSCRIBER would

[illegible] his friends and the public generally, that he will be ready to receive Boarders on

His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting, and satisfaction. The *Hanover House* will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the "House," by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford.

JOHN S. JAMES.
september 19, 1845. 1-tf

CAROLINA HOTEL.
Market Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above well known HOTEL, which he intends to have refitted and thoroughly cleansed by the 10th of October, when and where he will be thankful for a liberal patronage. The commodious and airy situation of the building, together with its locality, makes it a very desirable house for the accomodation, whether on pleasure or business.

He feels thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him while proprietor of the Hanover House, and he assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to make their stay pleasant and agreeable.

The *BAR* will be supplied with the best *WINES* and *LIQUORS.*

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

N.B.—He will continue to occupy the Hanover House until the 10th of October. J. C.
september 12 1845 9-tf

Red Ashe Coal.

IN hhds., and for sale by
C. D. ELLIS & CO.
October 10, 1845

For sale.

A SECOND handed 2½ horse power Steam Engine, in perfect order, having been but little used, and will be sold a bargain. Apply to
O17. BARRY & BRYANT.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of Pupils, on Thursday, the 16th of October, under the superintendance of L. MEGINNEY, Esq., aided by competent male and female instructors. The terms for every branch of English education will be $3 per quarter of eleven weeks. Tickets for Pupils may be obtained of Col. JOHN McRAE, at his office on the wharf.

ALEX. McRAE,
HENRY NUTT,
S. D. WALLACE,
JOHN McRAE,
W. E. ANDERSON. } Trustees.

Wilmington, Oct 3, 1845 3-tf

Mackerel, Molasses, &c.

100 BBLS. No. 3 Mackerel,
47 hhds. Trinidad Molasses
300 casks Thomaston Lime,
30 boxes and 10 half-boxes Soap, just received.
For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845.

Tobacco, *Snuff & Cigars.*

40 THOUSAND CIGARS, in boxes containing from 100 to 500, assorted qualities
2 half barrels Scotch Snuff, loose.
2 kegs " "
2 boxes " in half-pound papers.
5 half-barrels do. bladders.
1 barrel smoking Tobacco.
2 boxes superior do.
In store and for sale by
O17 BARRY & BRYANT.

GUNNY BAGS.

2500 TWO Bushel Gunny Bags, just received per barque Martha, from Boston. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been burned out by the late fire, would inform their friends that they have taken an Office, No 3, *Lazarus Block*, up Stairs.
BARRY & BRYANT.
November 7, 1845

R. O. HHD. STAVES WANTED.

Proposals will be received by the subscriber, until the first of January next, for the delivery of R. O. HHD. STAVES of the following dimensions, viz: to be plumb, 66 inches long, not less than 3 inches wide, averaging 3½ inches, not under one inch thick, and well dressed.

The delivery can commence immediately, and continue during the next spring and summer.

Persons proposing will state the quantity they will deliver, and their lowest price. Also their lowest price for *Rough Staves* that will dress down to the above dimensions. Proposals either verbal or addressed in writing to the subscriber, will receive attention. G. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 17th, 1845. 5t94.

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,
November 7, 1845

TAILORING.

THE undersigned has recently returned to Wilmington from Europe, via New York, and would now inform his old customers, friends, and the public in general, that he is to be found for the present at the shop of Daniel Fergus, where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS as formerly, and hopes they will renew their favors to him.

He will not boast of being "*the best*" Tailor in Wilmington, only that he calls himself fully equal to any, and this may be proved by trying him.
Nov. 14. [9-3t] C. EHART.

Just Received
AND FOR SALE BY
C. D. ELLIS & CO.
500 LBS. Feathers, in parcels from 10 to 100 lbs.
10 bbls. and half bbls. superior family Flour,
20 bbls. Lime, 100 bbls. do
20 bbls superior Red Ashe Coal.
Nov 21, 1845.

POETRY.

From the Wayne County Standard.

MISS MARY.

Miss Mary is a charming maid,
A comely lass is she:
She every morning coffee drinks,
At evening, sips her tea.

She's never gadding in the street,
But loves to stay at home,
Her eyes are parted by her nose—
Her ringlets by a comb.

She has a very pretty foot,
And sometimes wears prunella;
On sunny days she sports a shawl—
On rainy, an umbrella.

She's virtue's self-personified—
She scorns to do a wrong;
She keeps her tongue between her teeth,
Where people's tongues belong.

The poor have always found her kind;
She weeps for other's woe:
On Sunday eve she sits alone,
Unless she has a beau!!

Each leisure moment she employs,
To cultivate her mind;
She ties her apron on before—
Her bustle on behind.

Whenever she a shopping went,
She paid for what she bought;
In sleep she always shuts her mouth,
As every body ought.

Small faults she has—and who has not?
She strives them to reform;
When her toes are tramped upon—
She says "get off of my corn!"

Accomplishments like these would make
A match for Count or Earl;
And all the neighbors say she is
A pattern of a girl.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Farmer's Creed.—We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation. The soil loves to eat as well as its owners, and ought therefore to be nurtured.

We believe in large crops, which leave the land better than they found it—making both the farm and the farmer rich at once.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore in deep ploughing, and enough of it—all the better if with a subsoil plough.

We believe that the best fertility of any soil is the spirit of industry, enterprise, and intelligence; without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl or plaster, will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm-houses, good stock, and good orchards.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning-piano, a clean cupboard, dairy, and conscience.

We firmly disbelieve in farmers that will not improve; in farms that grow poor every year, in starved cattle; in farmers' boys turning into clerks and merchants; in farmers' daughters unwilling to work; and in all farmers who are ashamed of their vocation.

Antidote to Prussic Acid.—Recent experiments in France, seem to prove that instant immersion in cold water, is an effectual cure in the event of persons swallowing prussic acid.

Just Received,

Per Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, and Tioga from New York,

AND NOW OPEN, a splendid assortment of **Ready-Made Clothing,** which are offered to the public for examination—got up expressly for the southern market;—the style, quality and finish are unsurpassed, and will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any other house in the country; consisting of Cloaks, Sack Overcoats, Bangups, Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pantaloons and Vests, of various styles. Together with every article that constitutes a gentleman's wardrobe. At wholesale and retail prices.

ALSO—An assortment of uncut goods of the latest styles, to select from.

Gentlemen wishing to be measured for their garments can have them made and trimmed in the latest Paris fashions, by calling on

CHARLES BARR,
No7 Wilmington, N. C.

THE FRANKLIN HOTEL

IS still occupied by Mrs. A. J. BATTLE, whose health has been restored, and who will give her personal attention to providing for her table and the general comfort of all her boarders, either regular or transient.

She hopes her endeavors to please will secure her a share of the public patronage.

Her friends in the country will always find a home at the Franklin Hotel.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

William A. Williams' old stand, Market St.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public that he has just returned from the North with a **SPLENDID STOCK of DRY GOODS AND *Ready-Made Clothing*,** of all descriptions.

ALSO.—A great variety of fancy articles. He offers his Goods at a very small advance on the cost, and solicits a call from those wishing to purchase any article in his line. Country Merchants especially would do well to call before buying elsewhere. D. TELLER.

October 3, 1845 3-tf

REMOVAL.

THE **Subscribers have removed** to the Store in **LAZARUS'** building, three doors above the Custom House, where they have on hand and for sale,

40 hhds. superior RED Ashe Coal,
20 " unslacked Lime,
5 " Hair, for plastering,
10,000 Philadelphia Brick,
1,000 lbs. Live Geese Feathers.

O17 C. D. ELLIS & CO.

CHARLES BARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends in Wilmington and its vicinity, for the patronage so liberally bestowed him, for the last three years, while amongst them, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has just returned from the Northern markets with one of the finest **STOCKS of GOODS** that has ever been exhibited in this or any other town in the state, comprising every article usually kept in a *Merchant Tailor's Store*, consisting of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS*, of the newest styles, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of his friends. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also on hand a full assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

got up especially under his direction, while in Philadelphia, and he is disposed to sell them as cheap as any other house in town.

N.B.—He has also some of the finest workmen this country can produce, and all garments ordered at his establishment shall be warranted to give satisfaction.

October 3, 1845

SOMETHING NEW IN WILMINGTON.
Clothes made as people want them.

James Richardson.

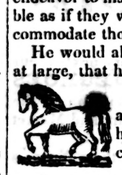
THE BEST TAILOR that has ever been connected with the trade in this place, has quit the establishment of Chas. Barr, and intends taking a store opposite, on Market street, where he expects through the exercise of his *industry* and *superior skill* in the habilitory art, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Oct 3, 1845 3-tf.

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his



Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.
September 26th, 1845. 2–12m

Spring & Summer Arrangements
FOR 1846.

THE Subscribers have entered into an agreement to furnish *ICE* to the Inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country the ensuing season. We pledge ourselves to do so without disappointment to any who may favor us with their contracts or custom. Mr. Shaw is now absent and will make arrangements while in Boston for a supply of Ice to furnish all who may wish it from April to the middle of October. WM. SHAW.
A. PAUL REPITON.

Sept 26th, 1845 2-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of

BERNARD, & CO.,

offer for sale, (at their stand two doors North of R. H. Stanton & Co.,) a select assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.**

They will also attend to the sale of Country produce.

EDWARD J. BERNARD,
GEORGE P. GRANT,
RICHARD H. GRANT.

sept 15, (19.) 1845. 53-3m

To Rent.

THE dwelling known generally as the Toomer house, nearly opposite the residence of Capt. Ellis. For particulars apply to J. A. SINTAS.

Oct 10 1845 4-tf

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by *G. W. DAVIS.*

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.

M2, 1845. [33tf] ALONZO WARD.

Rock Spring Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the above establishment, where he is prepared to receive boarders, and with the convenient and comfortable arrangement of the House, its convenient location for business men, and by strict attention on his part, for the comfort of his customers, he trusts to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of public patronage.

N. F. BOURDEAUX.

sept 26, 1845 2-tf

Corn.

1200 BUSHELS North-west Corn, in store, and for sale by G. W. DAVIS,

Oct 10, 1845] London's wharf.

CORN.

1000 Bushels prime white Hyde county and 200 bushels prime yellow Edgecombe county CORN, just received, in store, and for sale by WM. COOKE, Ag't.

August 29th, 1845.

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Fish! Fish!

JUST received from the Albemarle Fisheries:
172 bbls. whole Herrings,
46 do cut do
29 half bbls family Roe Herrings,
5 do do cut do.
For sale by Wm. COOKE, *Ag't*
October 3, 1845

Wines.

1 CASK, 3 doz., old gold Sherry,
1 do. 3 " L. P. Medeira,
1 do. 3 " very old Sarcial. For sale
O17. by BARRY & BRYANT.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845

For Sale.

20 BARRELS New England Rum,
5 do New Orleans do
3 do very old Rye Whiskey, for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

October 10, 1845

Cornelius Myers.

FASHIONABLE HATTER,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD express his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage the past year, and hopes by strict attention to his business, and efforts to please and suit the taste of all who may favor him with their custom, to merit a continuance of the same. He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large and well selected stock of

Hats and Caps,

got up expressly for this market, and warranted for cheapness, durability and beauty, not to be surpassed. His assortment will at all times be found full and complete, consisting of *Gent's Beaver, Nutria, Brush and Russia Hats, fine Mohskin, Silk, and Angola Sporting Hats*, of every variety of shape and quality. A splendid assortment of

CAPS;

Fur, Broadcloth, Fur bands, Silk Velvet, fine Cloth, Oil, Silk, Velveteen, Hair, Seal, &c. &c.

***Leather Hat* Cases**

of every style; common do.

ALSO,

A splendid assortment of Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, &c., Water Proof and **W ol Hats,** very cheap, by the dozen.

Planters and others purchasing for negroes, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

Merchants furnished at New York prices.

N. B.—Cash paid for Otter, Mink, and Raccoon Skins. October 24, 1845. 6-tf

New Arrivals at the
OLD STAND
DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has returned from the NORTH with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Shop Furniture, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., which he offers to the public at reduced prices. Knowing well the wants of

Physicians and Country Merchants,

in this section, he has taken care to select those articles best suited to their wants. His stock of

PERFUMERY

embraces a beautiful assortment of ladies and gentlemens' Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes; Dressing Combs; Persian Scent Bags; Toilet Powder and Puffs; French and German Extracts; Toilet Soaps; French and German Cologne's, and Toilet Bottles. In fact embracing one of the choicest lots of Perfumery ever offered in this market.

—ALSO.—

A further supply of 100 ozs. Quinine,
1 ton pure White Lead,
100 Swedish Leeches,
Lamp Glasses of every size.

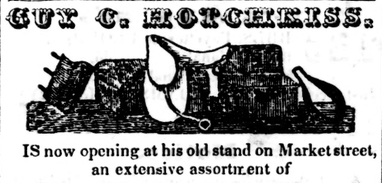
All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. It shall be the subscribers study at all times, to give satisfaction, and induce his customers to continue that patronage so liberally bestowed heretofore, and make his establishment what it has already gained the reputation of being,

The Cheapest Drug Store in the State.

Physician's prescriptions accurately compounded Family and ship Medicine Chests, cleansed and refitted at short notice. Wm. SHAW.

October 10, 1845.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.



IS now opening at his old stand on Market street, an extensive assortment of

Saddles, Harnesses and Trunks,

of superior workmanship; ALSO,

SOLE & UPPER LEATHER, SHOEMAKER FINDINGS,

together with every variety of articles usually kept in a Saddlery Establishment—all of which have been selected by him at the North, and are warranted to be of quality to give satisfaction.

He has also added largely to his assortment of *Buggies, Gigs, Waggons, Chariots, &c.*, to which he particularly invites the attention of purchasers wishing a good article.

THE MANUFACTURE

of Saddles and Harness, to order, continued as usual, and

CARRIAGE TRIMMED

in the most approved style, and at the shortest notice

H. S. KELLY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUCCESSOR TO V. R. PEIRSON.
AT HIS OLD STAND
IN MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as well as former customers, who are in want of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

to his large and well selected stock of goods.—Brongeans, black and fancy colored elastic Cassimeres, very rich styles Silk Cashmeres and Velvet Vestings, with their usual assortment of West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS
AND
CASSIMERES,

all of which are of the most celebrated manufactures, and for durability and fastness of colors, our customers have tested for the last six years, and to such as have not given them a trial, we would say call and satisfy yourselves. Full suits will be furnished at a few days' notice, and we do not hesitate to challenge a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship. At the same time our *Prices* will convince the most skeptical that first rate garments can be furnished at very reduced prices, for *Cash* or a *short credit*. We would call particular attention to our

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town, requiring an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect, equal to those made to order. In addition to this, is the

Outfitting Department,

comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, Suspenders, and in fact, every article necessary to complete a *Gentleman's Wardrobe*, now on hand and for sale low for Cash.

Our friends in the country will find it to their advantage to call as they arrive in town. They will here have the advantages of an immense variety of the most fashionable goods to select from, and at prices that the most economical cannot object to. H. S. KELLY, Market st,
Peirson's old stand.

Oct 10, 1845 4-tf

Cod Fish.

50 BOXES containing 25 lbs. each, just received from Boston, and or sale by

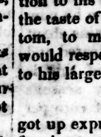
Oct 10, 1845] BARRY & BRYANT.

Lime.

300 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

November 7, 1845

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
DR. A. G. EVANS,



HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixir of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elaterium, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children.) French Mustard, &c., with the following

PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞All articles warranted genuine or returned.

July 18th, 1845. 44

THE subscriber offers the following articles, received per brig Tam O'Shanter from New York, all in prime order:

3 hhds P. R. Molasses,
10 cases table Salt, 75 boxes soap,
5 barrels Soda Biscuit, 10 kegs Ginger,
5 do Sugar do
5 do Butter do
4 baskets Champagne, 10 boxes Mustard,
4 boxes Tobacco, sixteen lumps to the lb.
25 small boxes chewing Tobacco, half pound lumps, (Barrett's brand,)
4 m Segars, superior quality,
8 do do inferior,
20 bbls Potatoes, 10 boxes Pimento,
4 hhds prime P. R. Sugar,
5 boxes Hydraulic Candles,
3 do Sperm do
1 barrel snuff, 25 bales Hay,
419 pieces Hollowware, assorted sizes,
45 bags Rio Coffee, 10 kegs Lard,
8 bbls prime Porto Rico Sugar,
20 half bbls Flour, 12 boxes Cheese,
10 barrels Mess Pork, 6 casks do
5 do Mackerel,
5 do Lard,
10 jars Butter, for family use,
10 boxes large Herrings,
2 quintals Codfish, 10 bbls Whiskey,
10 barrels Brandy,
1 pipe Gin, "Scheidam,"
1 half pipe Cognac Brandy, "Seignette,"
2 bbls Holland Gin,
1 bbl Apple Brandy, for sale, for cash or approved paper, by J. S. RICHARDS, Water st.,

Oct 10, 1845] Parsley's row.

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Baroneches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Teacher	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Grocers	2	To Ladies	6
		Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies iss'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	1086	$124,687	$27,414	$97,272
June 30th	1513	191,997	38 315	153,592
In. since 1st Feb,	$427	$67,220	$10,501	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.

SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, *Ag'ts.*

July 11, 1845. 43-tf

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

SHOWER BATH STANDS.

4 SHOWER BATH STANDS, just received from Boston, and for sale by

Oct 10, 1845] BARRY & BRYANT.

CORN.—650 bushels, in store, for sale a 50 cents per bushel, for the lot.

20 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE, a prime article for family use, at 6¼ cents per lb. by the bag. [4tf] JOHN HALL, *Ag't.*

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the Invalid to Health and comfort, as the *Inventer* and *Proprietor* of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronised by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the *original preparation* as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common panegoric of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the *original* preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

☞ *Beware of such impostors.* And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of CONSUMPTION, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, hooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent, WM. SHAW.

☞The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

April 11th, 1845.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind *CORN, COB and SHUCK*, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, &c., at any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constipating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incidnt to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the anima becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.* ☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.*

☞ *The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.*

W. F. COLLINS.

March 14, 1845. 26-1y.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am free to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby. WM. BOYLAN.

March 14, 1845.—[26-1y

Daniel Cromlay,
BOOT MAKER,
Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sendind their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844 1y1

COAL.

75 HHDS. put up for family use. For sale by G. W. DAVIS,

Oct 10, 1845] London's wharf.

PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by

Ap23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

Leaf Tobacco.

25 hhds., a prime article, for sale by *G. W. DAVIS.*

TO SHINGLE MAKERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for selling the Patent Shingle Machine, in the counties of Wake, Johnson, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the counties lying east and south of these, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which, has been sold to another. He has also received the agency for the whole state of South Carolina. He is authorized to sell to individuals or to companies, for a single right, the right for a county, or for all that part of North Carolina mentioned, in one sale; and likewise in the same way for the districts in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. U. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order, to be delivered at any Depot on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight to be paid by the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without charge for his trouble. This Machine is of simple construction, and easy to be kept in order; and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. Two good hands can easily make from the blocks, from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready jointed, and nearly as smooth as if planed, and any width desired, from 4 to 10 inches. They could also easily move the machine from place to place, to be convenient to their timber. The cost of the machine, ready made, will be $50. The price of the right to use it, will vary according to the extent of the purchase. He will have a machine here in a few days, as a sample, and invites the public to call and see it operate.

He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to carry a Machine into all of these counties, to show its value. J. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

May 23, 1845. 36-tf

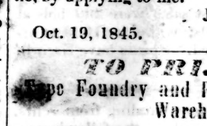
The Fayetteville Observer, Newbernian, Washington Whig, Edenton Sentinel, and Elizabeth city papers, will copy the above three times each, and forward accounts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

INFORMATION WANTED.—FRANCIS JONES, recently died in the Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, leaving no heirs of his body in that State. He left considerable property, and the object of this publication is to ascertain who are entitled to the succession fund: who are his heirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents, and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age, and of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones, as he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber. DAVID FULTON.

Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-tf

New Butchering
ESTABLISHMENT.



THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that he has commenced the **Butchering Business** in this place, and from his long acquaintance with that line of business, both in the Northern and Southern cities, he flatters himself that he will be able to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He will keep a regular supply of

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal,

constantly on hand every morning, at the Market-house, where he will be pleased to wait upon those who wish to purchase such articles.

DROVERS will find it advantageous to call upon the subscriber, as he is determined to pay as liberal prices for Beef cattle as any other person in Wilmington. JOHN BUTCHER.

July 18th, 1845. 44-tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*

september 12, 1845 52-6m

Temperance Notices.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, holds its meetings every Friday night, in the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock in summer, and 7 o'clock in winter.

THE WILMINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evenings, at the same hours.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON SOCIETY holds its meetings in the school house at Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

51-12m

A Card.

THE subscriber would respectfully return his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the kind and liberal patronage which they have shown him, and for the many favors they have extended to him during the time he has resided amongst them. Mr. H. S. Kelly has recently bought out his entire stock of goods, and intends carrying on the *MERCHANT TAILORING* business in all its branches, at the stand formerly occupied by the subscriber. He would inform his old friends and customers that he has been engaged in the northern cities for the last six or eight weeks, in selecting a rich and fashionable stock of goods for Mr. Kelly, who, he takes pleasure in recommending as a workman, who, from experience in his profession, is every way deserving the patronage and encouragement of the citizens of Wilmington.

V. R. PEIRSON.

sept 19, 1845 1-tf

Singing School.

MRS. COOKE will commence a *Singing Class* on Saturday, the 4th of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M. It is desirable that all who wish to avail themselves of her instructions, should commence with the first lesson. Terms $3 per quarter, except to her Piano pupils, who will have the privilege of attending gratis.

sept 19, 1845 53-tf

FISH.

50 BBLS. No. 1 Mullets, (new) in store, and for sale by G. W. DAVIS,